



ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1860.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, spent yesterday in debate. The House of Representatives passed a resolution authorizing the select committee on the recent abstraction of Indian trust funds, to send for persons and papers, and to sit in other places beside Washington. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

The efforts of all men should now be directed to the preservation of peace. So far as one State can affect the object, Disunion has occurred—and, it is almost certain, that some others will follow the example of South Carolina before the 4th of March. With a disaffected Confederacy, there is calamity enough—enough to make the patriot mourn—enough to humble his pride, and to destroy his hopes. That "gorgeous ensign which has hitherto been known and honored throughout the earth," has, alas! one of its stripes erased, one of its stars blotted out!—We have lived to see this—but may we all be spared from that other and worse sight—"a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood!" To effect this let the minds of all be nerved; those in places of honor and trust, as well as the people themselves. In any event, reconstruction, reunion, further separation, or new confederacies, it would be better for all that peace should be preserved—that there should be no hostile array of infuriated and belligerent armies. We are of those who believe that in a sectional contest, under an appeal to arms, the South would be able to maintain itself against all attacks, and come off, at last, victorious. But, the evils of a civil war, its horrors, its dire effects upon business, property, and all the occupations of life, who can calculate!

The South Carolina Convention has passed an ordinance re-appointing as State officers all the officers in the Custom Houses of the State—giving the future appointment of such officers to the Governor—providing for the payment of monies received at the Custom Houses into the State Treasury, and adopting the revenue, collection, and navigation laws of the United States, as State laws, "saving that no duties be collected upon imports from States forming the late Federal Union; known as the United States of America; nor upon tonnage vessels owned in whole or in part by citizens of said States; and saving and excepting the act of Congress, adopted on the 3d day of March, 1857, entitled an act authorizing the deposit of papers of foreign vessels with Consuls of their respective nations, which said act is hereby declared to be of no force within the limits of South Carolina.

A correspondent at White Post, Clarke County, calls attention to the Circulars addressed to individuals throughout Virginia, from bogus or swindling Lottery concerns, making promises of what they will do, if packages of lottery tickets are bought, &c. We have on more than one occasion cautioned the public on this head. We have, also, heretofore published specimens of these Circulars, and exposed their fraudulent intent.

A fellow from New York was detected on board a Mississippi steamboat, a week or two ago, having with him a white girl from a New York Asylum, painted so as to pass her off as his slave. He intended to take her to New Orleans. The ladies were washed off, the girl proved to be white, and the man seized. He was locked up in a state-room on the boat, but made his escape at one of the landings.

A burglar, in New Orleans, on Sunday last, in attempting to enter the chamber of a gentleman, was desperately wounded by a pistol fired at him. He made his escape to his own room, was tracked by his blood, and his room being searched, upwards of \$15,000 of stolen jewelry, lace, &c., found in his possession. He calls himself C. H. Robinson, and will not give the names of any of his accomplices.

The New York Republican papers are doing their best, or their worst, to induce the belief that the recent discovery of the Indian Bonds robbery, is only a part and parcel of a series of frauds and abuses which have been perpetrated by government officials, agents, and employees for some time. They boldly charge corruption, speculation, &c.; but their charges are all indefinite.

The Baltimore American says:—Information, we have reason to believe entirely reliable, from Richmond, states that Governor Letcher has completed his message to the Legislature, which meets on the 7th of January. The Governor is in favor of a Central Confederacy, if the Cotton States secede, and against a State Convention.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., the President of the Chicago Convention, in a published letter, declares that the "personal liberty bill" of Massachusetts, as far as it conflicts with the Fugitive Slave Law, is wholly unconstitutional and void, that it should never have passed, and ought to be repealed.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Virginia and Maryland to prevent Lincoln's inauguration at Washington, by seizing the Federal Capital, and holding it by an "armed occupation!"

Christmas Day was rather a noisy one in Philadelphia, and the police made a good many arrests. There was intoxication and disorder, to some extent, in Washington, on the same day.

The London papers of the 11th inst., contain the following notice:—"His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, being pleased to give annually a gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, the Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the prize will be given this year to such resident undergraduate as shall compose the best poem on 'The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington.'"—N. B.—The exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1861, and are not to exceed two hundred lines in length."

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, in his continued refusal to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, says that he is opposed to secession, that he disapproves of the secession of South Carolina, that he is in correspondence with the Governors of the Border States, and that after hearing from them he will determine as to his action.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed a bill calling a State Convention. Dr. Mitchell, who is said to be in favor of immediate secession, has been elected U. S. Senator from Arkansas.

A "confidence man," calling himself Wainwright, cheated Mr. Senkin, a jeweler in Washington, out of two gold watches, on Christmas morning, and then decamped.

The recent robbery in Washington is bad enough, without the propagation of false reports as to "farther robberies," and "more stealing."

The announcement of the death of the Hon. Delazon Smith is now made authoritatively. He died on the 17th of November at Portland, Oregon.

Charleston is the only city of any prominence in the Union in which the population has decreased during the past ten years.

Fraud and Corruption.

Between the corrupt course of the republicans in the State Legislatures, the defalcation of the State Treasurers, like those of Maine and Vermont, and the frauds now and then developing themselves among the democratic officials of the federal government, political parties of all complexions have come to have a burning shame and a scandal to the country. But this last affair, in the Interior Department at Washington, is the most gigantic discovery of fraud which has yet taken place since the organization of the government, involving as it does—if report be true—Cabinet officers, millions in New York, and out West, from eight hundred thousand to three millions of dollars—for the exact amount of plunder is not yet known.

The possession of power in these days of spoils and plunder demoralizes every party organization; and thus we see that when one party is about to withdraw and give place to a new one, all at once the community is startled by the discovery of defalcations and frauds and robberies in public places. When Jackson was retiring, collectors, postmasters and other federal officials, all over the country, were found to be in default, and it was so also at the termination of Van Buren's regime; and now that the democratic party of this day is about to lose its grasp of power, to lose it, too, by the very force of its corruption and dishonesty, which have broken it to pieces, we see the very same scenes re-enacted, and on a larger scale. When the republicans are in, they are in power we may expect, from their antecedents in the States where they hold office, that the corruption and plunder will be still greater than those of their predecessors. The democrats are as it were going with the spoils of eight unbroken years' accumulation; but the republicans are coming fresh and hungry into the field to fatten upon the spoils of the Treasury, whereof they have not yet tasted.

With regard to the disposal of the Indian Trust Fund stolen from the Department of the Interior, nothing definite has yet been ascertained; but it was remarked about the time of the election that a great quantity of bonds of the same character were thrown into Wall street, where, as the supply was much greater than the demand, they were of course depreciated, and are still low—and now the cause is disclosed. It was thought at the time that they were put into market for the purpose of depreciating it; but that was absurd, for there was ground enough for depression in the political condition of the times after the election of Lincoln.

In the face of this astounding discovery, it would be well for Congress to overhaul all the public departments before the republican party come into office, and endeavor, if possible, to so reconstruct them as to put some check upon fraud and swindling. If they do not, there will be no limit to the corruption of the next four years, and particularly in these revolutionary times, when everything like law and order and decency appears to be thrown to the winds.—N. Y. Herald.

Letter from Hon. R. A. Pryor.

WASHINGTON CITY, 20th Dec., 1860.

To Dr. Wm. J. Chatham:

My Dear Sir—Accept my thanks for your kindness in furnishing me the list of names, &c. It is a service which I highly appreciate. In response to your inquiry touching the state of the Republic, I regret to be compelled to answer that I see no chance of preserving the Union, consistently with the rights of the South. In all probability, South Carolina will today adopt an ordinance of secession; and the prevalent impression here is, that the other Cotton States will speedily follow her example. The Border States will not follow so soon, but events will oblige them to abandon the Union. It is evident that the North will give us no guarantees. They are rather mending their hold; and the committee of thirty-three is more likely to repeat a plan of coercion than a system of pacification. The Black Republicans are beginning to be ebullient by the evidences of submission in certain Southern States. If Virginia and other border States had promptly backed South Carolina, the South might have extorted her own conditions, and so the Union would have been saved.

As it is, I repeat, nothing can avert the overthrow of the Confederacy. All parties here despair of the achievement; and the efforts of patriots are directed exclusively to the end of rescuing the country from the horrors of civil war. I question if they can succeed in the attempt. I see among the Black Republicans, and a few persons of other parties, a spirit of sullen resolve to bring the issue to the arbitrament of the sword. To be prepared for either eventuality, Virginia should at once assume an attitude of armed neutrality. For God's sake do not let her follow the Southern flag. Any betrayal of firm purpose would only precipitate the collision. The only safety of the South is in the union of the slaveholding States. Suppose, if you please, every whisper of recent war and rebellion against other Southern States. Declare your rights, and proclaim your purpose to maintain them at every hazard. For myself, I have been silent so far, that I might oppose no impediment to a conciliation. When the issue is made up, I will speak my mind. Meanwhile, I have an idea of publishing an address to my constituents, stating the posture of affairs. Truly me hear from you, and believe me, I am your friend.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

General Scott expresses the opinion freely that Forts Moultrie and Sumpter will be taken in less than a week. The plan of the secessionists is to take Sumpter first, which, for its size, is believed by General Scott to be the strongest fort in the world. There are about one hundred mechanics there, with about one hundred rounds of ball cartridges to each man. Not a man of these is a soldier.

In relation to the affair at Pittsburg, Pa., in reference to the removal of guns, it is stated that the manufacturer contracted to deliver them, upon requisition, at certain points. Such requisition was made, and any opposition or restraint in their delivery by the citizens of Pittsburg will incur to the injury of the contractor only, should the border suffer by delay.

One of the oldest citizens of Baltimore, Mr. John Duer, departed this life on Tuesday, having attained the age of eighty-eight years. For upwards of thirty years, and especially during the trying period of the war with Great Britain, Mr. Duer was at the head of a banking institution, which he managed with signal ability.

The Boston Journal (Republican) learns from Vermont that there is a strong feeling in favor of a repeal of the Personal Liberty law of that State, and adds: The Commissioners to whom the matter was referred at the recent session will, it is said, advise a repeal, and Governor Fairbanks favors their action.

It is not known or believed that any troops have been ordered to the forts in Charleston harbor, nor is it the present intention of the administration to do so. On the contrary, it is asserted that the President believes that such a course would serve to inflame southern sentiment, which is particularly to be avoided at the present moment.

Since Mr. Cass has retired from the State Department, visits to him from distinguished gentlemen have been numerous, including the representatives from foreign governments, evidencing for him the marked consideration which commenced their official intercourse.

There was a report on Wednesday of an intended insurrection in Frederick, Md., which turned out to be a hoax gotten up by a writer of anonymous letters, addressed to different citizens of the place. Such a practice should send its perpetrator to the penitentiary.

The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz on the 22d, has arrived. Mr. McLane was among the passengers. Miramon had surprised the Liberals at Tototlan and captured twelve hundred men and twelve cannons.—Generals Degollado, Berriozabal, and Trencor were made prisoners.

Thomas M. Dorr, of New York, Mayor of John Derr, esq., of Frederick county, Maryland, died at Port au Prince, on the 3d instant, of yellow fever, and was interred in the Cemetery of the Wesleyan Missionary Church.

An injunction has been granted against the Bank of the Republic, in New York, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, to restrain the disposal of the abstracted bonds supposed to be in its possession.

The war ship Macedonia is fitting out at Kittery for the Gulf, and not for the purpose of being ordered to Charleston, as is reported.

Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died on the 26th at Acton, Maine, aged one hundred and four years.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 27.—P. M.—The

dispatches to-day, from Charleston, posted on the bulletin board at Brown's Hotel, have added greatly to the excitement that has existed here for some time. The extremists regard the change of Major Anderson from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, or an indication on the part of that officer of an intention to resist any demonstration of the people of South Carolina against the Federal property within her limits, as military men consider Sumpter the best fort from which to conduct movements in defense; while on the other hand, the conservative men are sanguine, that as the wishes of the Carolinians have been complied with, in the evacuation of Moultrie, a little longer time may be gained for the adjustment of difficulties, satisfactory to all parts of the country.

I am induced to believe that the people, as Senator Douglas to-day affixed his testimonial to those of Messrs. Wade, Hale, and Seward, that no concession or compromise can be expected from the people of the North, as it would be a surrendering of all the advantages secured to them by their success in the recent Presidential contest.

Rumor says, should Secretary Floyd resign his position in the Cabinet, (which I am well assured he does not intend to do,) General Scott or Hon. Caleb Cushing will be tendered the place.

Yesterday Messrs. Galt and Fant, at their own request, were released from their bond as security for the appearance of Godard Bailey at the next term of the Criminal Court, and he was re-arrested and placed in jail.

Major Russell has not yet given the required bond, his friends are industriously at work, and think he will be released to-night.

In addition to the counsel mentioned in my last letter, we have secured the services of the Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and Jos. H. Bradley, esq., of this city.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the building long and well known as the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, and in a few hours all of the original "Farmers," or rather what was left from the conflagration of a few months ago, with the exception of the ladies' department, was reduced to ashes. For a considerable length of time the hotel has been vacant, and injudiciously exposed, and the fire is supposed to have originated from the work of an incendiary. It was fully insured in the "Mutual."

A man recently living in Wilmington, N. C., and who, in consequence of being charged with incendiary abolitionism, had been tarred and feathered, passed through Norfolk a few days ago, on his way to the North. The barque Volante, of the regular packet line from Europe to Norfolk, has arrived at the latter port, and will land in a few weeks.

A lone star flag was raised at Dinwiddie Court House, on last Monday evening.—Salutes were fired and cheers given.

150 BBLs. OF VIRGINIA RYE WHISKY, Copper distilled, and warranted pure for sale by

HUNTON & RIDGELY,

18 BARRELS prime New Crop New Orleans and Muscovado MOLASSES, just received, and for sale by

J. E. DOUGLASS,

A GREAT VARIETY OF TOYS, for Christmas presents, for sale at retail, by

PERRY BROS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

In Senate, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Senate was called to order at noon, and after prayer, and the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Seward presented the memorial of certain soldiers of the war of 1812, praying the passage of a pension law—referred.

Mr. Seward moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Monday next; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rice presented some resolutions, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Green, proceeded to the consideration of Territorial business, and took up the act to organize a territorial government for Arizona, (Arizona) which had its second reading.

Mr. Green moved several amendments, all of which were agreed to.

Mr. Brown introduced an amendment providing for the extension of the slavery-protection laws of New Mexico to the new Territory.

Mr. Lincoln addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, and upon the general politics of the country.

He said the people of the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States had lived together in peace for eighty years, on the basis that the Federal Government should not interfere with slavery in the States, and that neither the Federal Government nor slaveholders should interfere with freedom in the Territories. He denied that the Supreme Court had decided, in the Dred Scott case, that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories. There was nothing in that decision adverse to the doctrine that the law existing in acquired Territory previous to its acquisition, should continue until repealed by a State formed out of this Territory. He quoted from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, to show that he was opposed to any interference with slavery in the States. The Chicago platform made the same declaration. Why did not those gentlemen who wish peace, circulate among their constituents these sentiments of Mr. Lincoln? This was the true position of the Republican party. But there could be no peace if it were. The change in the State laws for any emergency should be a neutral instrument to a pre-slavery constitution. Our fathers intended that the institution should keep its hands off the subject. This was the Republican doctrine now. He declared that the Republican party were willing to enforce the fugitive slave provision of the Constitution. The Senator from Virginia had declared that the Virginia had lost \$100,000 per annum by the running away of slaves. As Virginia owned 4,000,000,000 in slaves, the loss was one-fourth of one per cent. only. The dissolution of the Union was prayed for by every abolitionist, that slavery might be rendered unsafe in the slave States, and the North no longer compelled to surrender fugitives. Those men believed that the strong arm of the Federal Government alone prevented an insurrection in the slave States, of which the present minister to France declared that it would be a desolation compared with which the pestilence which walketh at noonday was as nothing. He denied the right of secession, and declared that the Government of the United States acted upon individuals, and not on States. The citizens of the United States owed an allegiance to both the State and the Federal Government.

Mr. Benjamin, of La., inquired if the Senator believed that a citizen might, under that doctrine, be so placed, that whether he acted, or refused to act, he would be a traitor.

Mr. Douglas responded, that in such a case, if the State authorities declared obedience to the United States to be treason, such a State law would be null and void.

Mr. Benjamin said that he did not suppose that it would mend the matter for the hung man to know he was executed under a null law. The Senator had spoken of the laws of the United States acting upon individuals, and not on States. Suppose the State commanded a citizen to do an act against the authority of the United States, would the treason thus committed under duress, subject a man to be hung as a traitor?

Mr. Douglas responded, that such a proposition did not alter the legal question. The State law, being against the Constitution, would be void.

Mr. Benjamin—But would the hanging be void? [Laughter.]

Mr. Douglas—That it would be "void for uncertainty," that is true.

He continued, reviewing the process by which Florida, Louisiana, California and Texas had been acquired, and declared that the very reasons for their acquisition showed that it was never intended that they should secede. He declared that nearly all the acquisitions of the United States had been for the benefit of the South. Non-interference with slavery in the States and with freedom in the Territories was the Republican doctrine.

Mr. Benjamin, that as the subject was now becoming so practical, he did not desire to discuss it in theory, he did not know that the State of South Carolina had declared her independence. On Monday this question would be presented to the Senate in a practical shape, and they would then be called upon to decide whether they would acknowledge the independence of South Carolina, or wage war against her.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., declared that the South would not consent to remain in a government where it was not noticed except as a seceder. If the Federal government would not recognize property in slaves, they must be a separation, either in peace or war. So long as the government refused to recognize slaves as property, there could be no peace.

Mr. Green said that he had called up the bill for the purpose of passing it. As soon as that passed, he would call up the bill to organize a government at Pike's Peak. He regretted that the current political question had been introduced into the matter. He discussed the matter at length.

Mr. Douglas replied, and after a colloquy with that gentleman and Mr. Mason, of Va.

Mr. Green further discussed the subject. After which, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After reading the journal, and prayer.

Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, rose to a personal explanation. He said that a despatch, published in the Boston papers, represented that it appears from an investigation that the bonds of the government were stolen for the use of the Central Breckinridge Club during the late Presidential election, &c.

Mr. Morris of Illinois rose to a question of order, saying that it had heretofore been decided that newspaper articles are not the subject of privileged questions. He said that his colleague, Mr. McClelland, a few days ago, was the reader of an extract from a newspaper, published in Illinois, with the view of a personal explanation, and the Speaker ruled it out of order.

The Speaker explained that in that case the permission was asked as a privileged question—but in this as a personal explanation, to which no objection was interposed. There was a difference between the two cases.

Mr. Logan said that his colleague was treated in a different manner.

The Speaker—I am sorry if that is true. Mr. Houston raised the point that this was not a privileged question, it not affecting the privilege of any member here.

Mr. McClelland—I was cut off the other day, ungenerously it is true, but the example is not worthy of being followed. I appeal to my colleague, Mr. Logan, to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stevens resumed, and read from the "Herald's" dispatch, and likewise taking the New York "World" of December 24th in which it is stated that the robbery at the Interior Department has caused some speculation in Washington, and it is thought by some who are deemed "an fait," that the defalcation of the bonds has been going on since the commencement of the late Presidential campaign. That the Breckinridge Club and Secretary Cobb, knew exactly how these securities were to be used for what purpose. That these bonds were deposited as collaterals to raise money in behalf of the Breckinridge Club.

Mr. Stevens said his attention was called to these despatches last evening. They seemed to be a matter of sufficient consequence to arrest the attention of the House. It was his fortune to be chairman of the Breckinridge Club, and he did his entire duty according to the best of his ability in the premises.

He knew nothing of these bonds until the robbery was discovered. He referred to the services he had rendered his country, and branded the contents of the telegrams as false and calumnious, perpetrated by those who were not worthy to look upon the gentlemen whose characters they sought to defame.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, moved a resolution giving the Select Committee on the Breckinridge Club, leave to sit during the sittings of the House, either here or elsewhere, and providing for the compensation of a reporter.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Boswell was excused from serving on Committee, owing to business engagements.

Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Indian appropriation bill was considered, and ordered to be reported to the House on Monday, to which time the House adjourned.

Movements in the South.

The Charleston Mercury states that Capt. D. N. Ingraham, of the United States navy, has written to the Secretary of the Navy for permission to return home. His intention is to come to his native State (South Carolina) as soon as his place can be supplied. His two sons will also return with him from the navy.

Decidedly the best thing of the season is the publication of Congressional proceedings by the Charleston Mercury, under the head of "Foreign News." It argues well of the long spirits of that punky little kingdom, that they remember their "little joke" in such an emergency.

Governor Moore has issued a proclamation concerning the Legislature of Alabama, to the effect that State laws for any emergency that may arise from the action of the Convention, the Legislature will assemble on the 14th of January. The Convention meets on the 7th.

On New Orleans, December 26th, the convention meeting to ratify the nomination of delegates was well attended. Speeches were made by Mr. Sule and others.

A few nights ago, the orchestra of the Mobile theatre struck up "Yankee Doodle," when a general hiss from all parts of the house greeted the performers, which was persisted in until they were obliged to stop. They then commenced playing the "Southern March." It appears, therefore, that "Yankee Doodle" and the tune that Mobilians delight in.

The Charleston Mercury suggests that the convention of South Carolina might well pass an ordinance inviting the seceding States to meet South Carolina at Montgomery, Alabama, on the first or second Monday in February next, by delegates appointed by the seceding conventions, to form a constitution for a Southern confederacy, and to put the same into operation.

Colonel Myers, assistant quartermaster general of the United States army, stationed at New Orleans, immediately on learning of the secession of his native State, sent in his resignation to the Secretary of War, and after handing over the money and property of the government to a competent person, will proceed to South Carolina to offer his services to that State.

The Montgomery Mail publishes the particulars of the execution at Pine Level, Montgomery county, Ala., on the 16th inst., of four persons convicted of attempting to create a servile rebellion.

The Vicksburg San States that the dispatches have reached there from the White Mississippi delegation, including Senators Davis and Brown, advising immediate secession—those from the latter, it represents as having created a most profound sensation in political circles.

The election for delegates to the Alabama convention has, it is believed, resulted largely in favor of the separate secessionists.

Many intelligent South Carolinians say it is a difficult matter to untangle the Gordian knot of the Union, but, as the last resort, they will cut it.

Many foreign ships at Charleston took out their clearance papers before the 20th, and are now loading. Others will probably take clearances.

SELLING OFF AT AUCTION, AND RETAILING AT PRIZE COST.

HALL & HARPER, UPPERVILLE, VA.

Will commence their auction again, on Thursday, the 20th instant, and continue for one week, keeping in stock throughout Christmas week. They have some \$2,000 or \$2,500 worth of well assorted GOODS. Many of them are as desirable as can be found, and such as are usually kept in a Village Store. They have a large assortment of fine Cloths, Shirts, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, a fine stock of Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings, Embroideries, and indeed every variety to suit the country ladies.

Persons having purchases to make, will find it to their advantage both to attend the Auction, and buy at private sale, as we will save them from 25 to 50 per cent. HALL & HARPER, Upperville, Va., dec 13—6022

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FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF A subscriber, in the beautiful town of Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va. EIGHT ACRES OF LAND & a detached lot. THE HOUSE and all requisite buildings, and of the best materials. For terms, apply to

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[COMMUNICATED.]

On Secession, &c. If one State secedes, she does not leave behind her the United States. Her right to secede, exists in the absence of any compulsory constitutional reservation, and in the additional reason, that the action of Union, was by States sovereign, equal.—They continue the same for the most part as to sovereignty, and altogether as equals, for the general power, or powers of the General Government, are but the voluntary cession or surrender by compact of certain partial, equal powers, the complement of all, being the Federal power.

The lawful construction of the Federal Constitution, admits no power by implication, but sometimes by it, lends a staff to carry out manifest express powers; we are not then permitted to infer an intention of the States to compel one of themselves, there being no express grant of power, and none that can be implied. Not only does contemporaneous history assure us that coercion was not meditated, but it shows more than this, that the subject being in the mind of the founders, it was in their intention, also, to confer such stated power.

So that neither by our great Charter, intrinsic, or by implication, nor by contemporaneous history, nor the inferences from it, do we obtain any leading towards the compulsion of a State. The Constitution, though designed to be perpetual, no doubt, in no sense, unless the ceded conditions are all observed—can be regarded as irrevocable. No one will now be so rash as to contend, that the conditions have been kept—